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1953 ACHIEVEMENTS IN GEOLOGICAL PROSPECTING IN CHINA

Jen-min Jih-pao  
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During the first year of the operation of China's Five-Year Plan, a large number of geological exploration teams of the Ministry of Geology of the Central People's Government exceeded the 1953 national plan for exploring new mineral areas. Such explorations are part of the program of heavy industry to estimate deposits and geological conditions of many mineral producing areas.

According to statistics of the Ministry of Geology, during 1953. The ministry's exploration teams completed more than 3,800 kilometres of topography surveying, over 27,600 square kilometres of geological surveying, over 68,800 metres of test-boring, over 418,800 cubic metres of deep-well drilling, over 26,200 metres of shallow-well drilling, over 6,300 metres of exploratory shaft digging, and 376 square kilometers of geophysical and geochemical prospecting. Through these large-scale explorations, national plans to determine and confirm the estimated deposits of certain essential minerals were completed.

According to preliminary statistical data there is sufficient iron ore to exceed the national production plan by 125.57 percent; sufficient copper deposits to exceed the national production plan by 122.42 percent; sufficient lead and zinc deposits to exceed the national production plan by 166.7 percent; and sufficient coal to exceed the plan by 103.59 percent. In addition, they are conducting topographical surveys to advance river water conservation projects along the Hwai Ho, the Huang Ho, the Han Shui, the Ch'ing Shui Ho, and the Yung Ting Ho, as well as various other topographical survey projects.

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